he City Hung in Black and the

Martial Pomp and Civio Woo

men of every variety in the Frussian line.

A corps, consisting of about a dozen officers of artillery at the head of a little column,
which was closed by some thirty red houses,
and containing altogether probably a good
men, brought up the rear. By a quarter past 9 the whole body had
pursed the Are de Triomphe, and was de seem
ing the Elysees. Several hundreds had now
assembled, but no real crowd. All seemed
tranquil, and the people present manifested little sill-temper. At a quarter
p at ten Oclock, the patrol bussers came back
from the avenue and trotted to Porte Maillot.
At the same moment half a dozen infantry

It is understood that during the occupation of the city unarmed detachments of the enemy will be permitted to visit public edidees in all parts of the city, but an army corps of thirty

The Courier-Iournal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

EDITION WEEKLY

NORTH MISSOURI.

VOL. 32-WHOLE NO. 1,268.

A REPORTER,

"MY JUDGMENT CLEAR."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

FENIANS AND THINGS.

The state of the s

WANTED

Every Pound, Entitling the Holder

Ranging from \$5 to \$5,000. \$17,000 Distributed in Premiums \$10,000 DONATED TO CHARITIES.

Second Quality of Green Tea 2 50 per Ponn

First Quality of Black Tea..... 2 50 per Pound

Striy-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents on each and ery Hundred Founds of Tea sold will be deposited the Louisville City National Bank by J. T. Lan

directed the first state of the control of the business (since 1849) is a sufficient guarant to the public of the quality of tea they will receive

S. R. HIEBONYMUS. SPECIAL NOTICE TO DISTANT PURCHASERS.

For Sale!

Purchasers for **Tea**

\$2 to \$3 per Pound,

One Thousand Premiums

The Donations are as Follows:

Second Quality of Black Tea 2 00 per Pound

Genuine PREPARATIONS. NEW SERIES NO. 10

"HIGHLY CONCENTATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURE SECRET DISEASES

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

ons of the Skin, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

SANTONIN LOZENG

ompounded of Purely Vegetable ENTIRELY HARMLESS-SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Improved Rose Wash

WORM CANDY

Wholesale Druggists,

PARE OPPORTUNITY A Lumber and Grist Mill,

HALES VEGETABLE SIGHLAND HALE RENEWER.

Price \$1 00. For sale by all draggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashue, N. H. STILL ANOTHER VIOTORY.

AMERICAN,

Was, after an actual trial in the field at the late state Fair held at He late state Fair Held at Held

2300.000 IN GOLD.

Prawa Every Seventeen Days.

Prizes canded and information Persistent of the Company of the

LIFE IN UTABL

WE WILL PAY Commission, to sell our new mysellers to will be will be to the wi

GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE!

BILLIANT ATTRACTIONS De 1871 NewBooks! NewGifts! NewAtter We will send you any book published in the United tates, with a Gift, on receipt of the publisher's Order any book you may desire, and it will be Our complete Classified Catalogue for 1871 just issued. SEND FOR IT! SEND FOR IT!

The Most Reliable Vermitage Ever Offered to the Public.

ever Falls to Effectually Destroy

ally for the want of a Reliable Werm Destroyer. WINTERSMITH'S

Santonin Lozenges, an be depended on as a CENTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fend of them.

PITTER PRIVITES & CORPER

General Wholesale Agents.

AT DELAWARG, ON GREEN RYPE, KToy
With a fine circular saw capable of swifing isteen thousand rest of and immore gar day, win
large dwelling, stable, and office, all in complete
order, to Mr. ANDREW ALLER A Delaware, or
of HALL, MOORK & BURRHARDT, Johnson,
Ind.

PERSONS WHO ARE CRAY Can have their hair restored to its natural polor, and if it has fallen out create a new growth by its It is the best HAIR DEESSING in the world,





Where death was hourly expected from Consecu-rions and Asymus. all remediate having father, acce-dent let to a disposery we seeky 20. R. in the con-his only child. He now gives that we the re-int of two stamps to plant seek the con-line of two stamps to the con-line of two stamps to the con-line of two stamps to the con-line of the con-ception. P. a giving tames of paper. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

AMANOFATHOUSAND.



Wenty copies and over, one year, sech... 1 80 AB extra copy is allowed the club agent for veery club of ien at §1 65 each, and an addi-lonal extra copy for every additional idea sub-lonal extra copy for every additional idea sub-sists of twenty at §1 50 each, and an additional sixts copy for every additional twenty sub-cribers. After one full club has been made up, dditional from time to time may be made flagly Payments Always to be Made in Ad-Money may be sent in postoffice orders or sent drafts or checks or by express. We wish it instinctly understood that we will not be responsely lee for money lost in its transmission to us by

Specimen copies sent gratis on applica

Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obligary notices must be paid for as advertisement. No atten-tion will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money. Notice to Subscribers.

The remittences for subscriptions or sing, siways, when practicable, send

ood we will not be respon-

We are now having made expressly for us a splendid suit of copper-faced new type, in the COURTER-JOURNAL will appear parly in April. We design, at the same time. paper, and, while thanking its hosts of good

The newspapers are still circulating he report that the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has embraced the faith of the Swedenborgian or New Church—a report which he contradicted several weeks ago. He says he is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church and never intends to be a member of any other.

good Irish axiom that "no man can be in two places at the same time except a bird," What, then, are we to think of this, from the Chicago Post: "The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer roomed with a lamp-post on the night of the 22d of February; Mr. FARAN'S lecture on GEORGE WASH-INGTON, delivered on the 22d, is said to The New York Sun tells the follow-

and is now worshiped as yew reach Of course the congregation received this truly glous pun with shouts of religious slaughter. For downright, first—tun in the pulpit, Mr. FROTHINGHAM is almost equal to Mr. BEECHER, and Mr. BEECHER is universally regarded as the peer of Col.

DANIEL RICE himself.

So far as the Democrats may have con-tributed to the abandonment of the impeachment proceedings in Arkansas, the act is wise and promising. We are in no situation to raise up violent conflicts. Even when we can rely upon our own ion, we cannot rely upon the tend-It turnishes them their
Hence it is the part of wise The cue for the Southern yersy, social and political repose, based in a genial, not a vengeful, spirit. Impeachments are dangerous, and the South cannot afford any doubtful enterprises.

Stinging Rebuke.

Time and again have we said that the masses of the white citizens of Kentucky favor the admission of all eyidence in the State courts which will tend to cluddate The issues to be tried; that the people de mand that all persons, without regard to color, shall be permitted "the truth to say" in Kentucky courts; and that the citizens the white citizens—of this State insis that it shall no longer be said that Ken-tucky is the only nation or State on the face of the earth which makes the color of a witness a test of his competency. In verification of this statement we are gratified to be able to cute an instance,

which occurred a lew days since in the Court of Common Pleas of this city, where colored witnesses were offered and permitted to testify, all objection to their competency being waived by the parties. Another took place on Saturday, in which, by consent of all parties, an order was made, in which it was agreed that no test of competency of witnesses was to be of competency of witnesses was to be raised on the trial of the cause because of

State, parties litigant and their counsel, tired of the sluggishness of mere politi-cians, who are alraid to do right lest they the next contest for seats in the Legislature, and worn out with the delays of mere political adventurers, have deter-mined, so far as they can, to make the ned of the tardiness of their rep

onsent orders in their State courts.

In all kindness, we again admonish the epresentatives of the people, that a fail-

further trusts from the people, but may bring the most disastrous evils upon our party, through division and strite. The injury to white citizens, now resulting injury to white citizens, now resulting from the law as it stands, because of the Dower conferred on the Federal Courts in cases between white and colored citi-

same. The man who is sunt who is earned quarrens one comes to grief. The man who is sunt of the plate, pictures and planos when Gen grift now and forever, a palpable absurdance of the plate plate plate pictures and planos when Gen grift now and forever, a palpable absurdance of the plate plate plate pictures and planos when Gen grift now and forever, a palpable absurdance of the plate pl

The Republicans are pretty much of one mind as to the impolicy of introducing the matter of reconstruction into the Presiden-tial election, and advise the Democrats with unwouted freedom and candor to consider the question a dead issue and to ignore it altogether. We are told that the question of questions is free trade, and we believe it. We are admonished to look

There is not the least reason to doubt that dead weights to carry, and hold the edge on the Republicans, who have to carry the protectionists of New England and the ragaries of the Treasury Department.

But is this all? Are we to say nothing

a state of turmoil and suspense for five years; nor dip a little into the stream of maladministration, by which our repub-lican system has been loosened from its old-fashioned constitutional mooring daily meeting them in one form and another, either in the shape of original

quences that call for remedy.

The Fifteenth amendment, to take a ready illustration, is a part of the Federal Constitution. Negro suffrage, however, which it embodies, is a part of most of our we can see no means of rescinding the Fliteenth an of reccinding the Flittenth amendment short of a revolution for which we are in no wise prepared, and we have from the first set our face against so much as the pretense that we have our hopes set on so doubtful an enterprise. It may come before the courts. If it does, the judges and the lawyers for it, with this in mind, that the suffrage part of it would be quite out of the reach even of the supreme tribunal. There is no tear of revolution in that direction. But it is as unlikely to come up rection. But it is as unlikely to come ur the essential part of life taken out of them of it, we speak of it as a fact, the material half, may we not also ask their continued aid in extending the circulation of a good, sound and reliable paper?

The newspapers are still circulating most dangerous by a local tenure that no one disputes. The Democratic party might, for the sake of making an example

rescind it by a vote of the requisite num-ber of States, still without producing any visible effect upon its m chies. So, in charging us with revolu-tionary designs upon the Fitteenth amend-ment, where is the danger that the Republicans pretend to fear?

They do not tear it. They pretend to tear it, for the purpose of turning the to ce of our assault upon the method of its port and tendency of that method. That is the pith of the outcry set up against the discussion of the policy of reconstruction which the Radicals have forced upon the country, and not any real apprehension that the Democracy will perpetrate a nd useless offices, the reduca few thousand useless offices, the reduc-tion of the military establishment, the bet-ter distribution of the public moneys, the readjustment of the tariff, the reform of the finances, and the restoration of the old simple appliances by which the country was governed without satraps, without military commissions, without martial law, without departments, bureaux and attend to its domestic concerns, and the government at Washington minding its own business.

means well and takes a good deal on trust, comes in and says: "But do you think peace could have been restored and the South put on its feet without some pro-cess of reconstruction, and were not all the extraordinary appliances adopted by Con-gress necessary under the peculiar condi-

tions existing at the time? and war leaves and contact that page the stored at all. Only a few months ago the in the midst of the Attorney General declared a part of the rebance in the go backward. The policy pursued by the Republicans has steadily progressed toward centralization. They have not untended this centralization as a better system than the local system urged by the Democrats, but as a means of keeping themselves in power. The policy, we maintain, would not be a good one if it must not only show that the interests of Massachusetts and South Carolina, Kentucky and California, Wisconsin and Texas, are too divergent to be brought under one head and administered at Washunder one head and washunder one head and washunder one head ington, but we must also show how the party which has adopted that plan and seeks to perpetuate it has maladministered the affairs of all the States under its control as well as the affairs of the General

quare case, and that reconstruction is a very essential part of the debate.

In all our efforts toward a true exposition of the Democratic situation we have en-deavored to represent these fundamental truths as opposed to deluding current rivins as opposed to deluding current prejudices and passions. We have sought to purge a great question in government of corrupting local and ephemeral ques-tions, calculated to mislead us from the highway of Democratic thought and into the brambles of useless misrepresentation and feud. Seeking to confront the forces of centralization with an example of local called for by every principle of right and lastice, and which the special interest of the white citizens demands, the people—

the masters of these representatives—are quietly and effectually accomplishing the accomplishing the dences of good government wherever they Southern people to give us practical evidences of good government wherever they are the custodians of power, because all safe party tenure must be based on good government. Idle words about State representatives of the people, that a failure to enact the proposed change may be attended, not only with unpleasant consequences to themselves, if they seek further trusts from the proposed. must be suppressed. Legislation intended to affect the negro must be not only sober but generous. Society must be calmed. We must not only cultivate a strong national sentiment for our country but a | C. C. Bowen is involved. matter-of-fact and not unfriendly relation a cases between white and colored citiens; has been too often mentioned in these same. The man who is morose and quarrel-

That above all else is what we want, and, as it will cost us nothing, we should cul-tivate it. We want to get out of the old ruts that are yet smeared with blood and upon the open thoroughteres of life which have been warmed by God's sunshine and have been warmed by GoD's sunshine and are blessed with GoD's promise; and that's what we mean by urging moderation upon public sentiment, for moderation is the first lesson in goodness and good sense. The people of the South are not a

The people of the South are not a recious or an ungenerous people. They are a most loving and kindly people. Their best elements are now kept out of sight by proccription. It is the restoration of these, with the restoration of the States, that enters into the political situation, and we do not see how the Democratic party can leave reconstruction, that has wrought all the evil, out of the account. We are disposed, therefore, suits of many failures. posed, therefore, spite of many failures which have nevertheless continued to add a little to our strength, just to take one more whack at it. It is an ill-tayored thing and an eye-sore; and, though we may not be able to move some of its marks we shall at least try to stop its growth where it is. The Republic fore we are done with it that it is not so fine a thing after all.

The Philosophy of Hate. According to the New York Tribune, all the outlaws in Kentucky are "rebels."

It is nothing that the leader of the war against lawlessness in the Kentucky Legis lature was a "rebel" Colonel. It is noth ing that the Adjutant General of the State who has been foremost in his efforts to secure appropriate legislation, was a "rebel" officer of distinction and rank. It is nothing that the conductors of this paper were "rebels." It is nothing that BRECK-INRIDGE, and PRESTON, and DUKE, and GRIGSBY, and KOPER, embracing the most liberal and law-respecting elements in the State, were all "rebels." It suits the eter keep alive the old fires by keeping up the old cpithets. The sum of its existence is to save the Radical party, even at the ex-pense of the two sections, and though it cost the restoration of the Union, and the hope to achieve the national grandeur and

glory talked of so fippantly by the dema gogues of the Radical party. We have at last the suffrage so long de-We have at last the suffrage so long demanded by Mr. Greelev. Now, what about an "amnesty?" Is there not such a thing as annesty in respect to the indecencies of partisan speech a s well as personal amnesty by act of Congress, and is not the former as morally important as the latter is politically essential to the peace of our country?

In truth we think so. We do not feel insulted because the Tribune, or any other paper, calls us "rebels." The term has no offense to us. But when the Tribune ascribes all the wrong-doing of the time to "rebels," meaning to convey the idea that

ascribes all the wrong-doing of the time to "rebels," meaning to convey the idea that the war is practically going on in the South, we are very much tempted to forget our manners and to adopt the curt, but, in this matter, the descriptive and appropriate, language of the Tribune itself when very much shocked and upset by palpable untruth.

Whatever else may be said of them, the

fighting men of the South are now the most orderly of the inhabitants. The men who did the fighting for the South went out in broad daylight. They stood up in line of battle and took all the hazzards of war. They endured lour years of inteler. war. They endured four years of intolerable privation. They dragged themselves through disasters accumulative and continued. They met danger in every form They were bitterly disappointed. But, being men of honest intentions as well as unflinching courage, they gave in their allegiance to the god of deteat as they had tormerly given it to the doubtful genius of war. They laid down their arms weary only of hopeless strife. They came to their homes longing for the peace which they felt was secured for them by their valor if not by their victory. They have Federal dictation, each State being left to attend to its domestic concerns, and the government at Washington minding its Government has violated every one of its promises with open shamelessness. They owe nothing to the Federal Governm as it is now administered but contempt. But they owe much to their own record and honor; and that they hold in constant mind. They did their fighting when fighting meant toil, privation and death and was done in hon-est warfare with formen worthy of their steel. They do not go prowling about in masks. They do not skulk behind hedges. They do not assait the unprotected. They do not assait the unprotected. They do not prey upon society or violate the society infirm of purpose and more or less combustible. It leaves also in the midstoid accountry at least in a state of war. The society an element of disturbance in the sountry at least in a state of war. The form of violent men, who may have made good soldiers, but are not capable of being ary, and the Federal election law, the sound of the sountry at least in a state of war. The stand up in front of so much as a skirmish lue. The smell of whisky is much more lation, discriminates against another? Is it gunpowder. The cry of women and chil-dren is sweeter to their cars than the crack of minie guns and the roar of artil-the creation of satraples; the establishment lery. It they were in the war at all they served as spies and deserters, and learned the art of night riding by sneaking about from one army to another, or hanging in themselves in power. The policy, we maintain, would not be a good one if it were supported by the best intentions, and abeing, as we sincerely believe, founded in the worst, it must needs produce exaggerated evils. This conjunction, therefore, raises a distinct issue between a powerful degrated system, enacting domestic laws from Washington, and a healthy local system, represented at Washington on questions relating to the general welfare of the country, but regulating its household affairs according to its several needs. We hold to the latter; and in order to enforce it we must show the working of the former axwe have felt it during five years. We must not only show that the interests of an organization which sets itself as a model of moral and political progress? Or, in seeking the achievements of this boasted republicanism, are we to look at its assault upon the spirit of all liberty and all true American sentiment contained in its proceription of every one who disquise, descending only upon defenseless places and then in sufficient force to accomplish the mission of murder for which teem, represented at Washington on questions relating to the general welfare of the country, but regulating its household affairs according to its several needs. We show the working of the former axwe have felt it during five years. We must not only show that the interest of an organization which sets itself as a model of moral and political progress? Or, in seeking the achievements of this boasted republicanism, are we to look at its assault upon the spirit of an interest of an organization which sets itself as a model of moral and political progress? Or, in seeking the achievements of this boasted republicanism, are we to look at its assault upon the spirit of an interest of an organization which sets itself as a model of moral and political progress?

Or, in seeking the achievements of this boasted republicanism, are we to look at its assault upon the spirit of all liberty and all true American sentiment contained in its proc the rear of wagon trains, or foraging upon all done in the name of lovalty and in the

> assassination.
>
> But the Tribune is nothing if not partisan; and if it did not implicate decent people in its wholesale charges against the uth, what would become of the policy of eternal hate?

E3Speaking of the destruction by fire of 500 wagon loads of ice at Clarksville the other day, the Nashvillle Union and American says: "We bave known many a nice house destroyed by fire, but we never heard an ice house being burned before.' We don't know what the Union and Amer ican may or may not have heard, but that journal is certainly old enough to know that the only ice that is absolutely fire-proo Cincinnati whisky.

An exchange says "the President gave the office-hunters the slip last Satur-day and spent the day in Baltimore." When the President gives an office-hunter the slip you may safely swear that the office-hunter has nothing to give the President.

A Washington correspondent of th New York World says somebody sent the President a jackass to ride during the carnival last week. This was the animal, no doubt, that GRANT came so near appointing to office before he found out that it wasn't one of his brothers-in-law.

It is said that "in Allenton, Iowa, there is a Miss ANY RICHARDSON who is clear definition. The protection of slave six feet high and weighs three hundred property was a sound Democratic "prinand fifty-two pounds." This is almost as singular a case of big-Amy as that in which

If it be true that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues, how is it that the people of New Orleans didn't get their plate, pictures and pianos when Gen,

enemy of negro slavery. He has shown

himself a consistent enemy of white HORACE GREELEY'S letter to FRANK BLAIR, which was published entire in Sun-day's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, is a alayory. He was a consistent enemy of secession. He has shown himself a consistent enemy of Radicalism. To out mind there is a perfect spiritual consistence. unning through and through this recor-not the superficial and partisan constrength and easy perspicuity that distin-gush all of Mr. Greeker's editorial and —not the superficial and partisan con-sistency set up as the standard by Mr. GREELEY—but the commency of a man who, disregarding the obligations of banded interest whenever the purpose meant to be worked out by the compact was accom-plished, and refusing to be tempted by the epistolary matter. We may, therefore, fake it as the best presentment of the issues which once united and now separate the two persons implicated that the first of of his internal convictions, preferred though at the cost of some misinstruction we propose to put in a word or two in advance of the reply which will doubtless be promptly returned by the party addressed, General Blair himself is the right person the strong, and to pursue a mission of genuine humanity and freedom without regard to the technical claims of association and the empty and pretentious or

A Lesson in Consistency.

tense of himself and his attack on Gene BLAIR. The passage reads as follows;

what has it secured them the

"life, liberty and happiness?" Has it not

ous monster of martial law? Has it not

niot in Tennessee, and bastilism to overaw

the people of Texas? Does it not at this

moment support a despotism of unexam-

pled ignorance in South Carolina, and was it inspired by anything higher than a per

ty species of picturesque and would be dramatic revenge in filling the seat in the

Senate once occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS

with its present incumbent? Where are the trophics of its freedom in Georgia, of its humanity in North Carolina, of its civ-ilization in Arkansas? Taking the passage

from the Declaration of Independence

quoted by Mr. Greeley, as a starting point, can any man put his finger upon an instance where its spirit and its purpose have been maintained by the Republicans?

We ask for the proof. Is it the law of elec-

tions, just passed by Congress and by which the party at Washington is empow-

General BLAIR himself is the right person to take note of the assault that is made upon his motives. It is of small concern to us whether he continued a Republican as long as the Republican party served his interest, and quitted the organization because it refused to make him Spkeaker of the House of Representatives, albeit this is GREELEY. But we think we are not mis-taken in regarding General Blair as a faithful and honest fellow-worker who, taking as his guide the passage from the a rough charge and should not be loosely made. We shall take occasion to say, Declaration of Independence q against him by Mr. GREELEY, see made. We shall take occasion to say, however, that, like most partisans, Mr. Greeley is as loose in his statements as establish the libertles of all men and t BLAIR may say in response we know not and care not very much; but it occurs to secure to every citizen "the inalienable right," at least, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." His Democracy, like our own, would not mince matters us that he might readily say, "I served the Republican party from its infancy, and during years when it was in a hopeless minority, and through the fight against and is not atraid either of its deliveran or its shadow. It stants upon the Con-stitution. It carries in its hand the olive slavery, and up to its successful assertion of the Union, and I quitted it in the midbranch and the flag of its country. It proscribes no one. It seeks to bury every symbol and to lorget every epithet that tell us we were once a livided people; it day of its power, because it changed its issues and from the party of freedom which seeks to restore, with the fabric of our tion and eternal hate, which I am now posing." If Mr. BLAIR's guiding star is self-interest, as Mr. GREELEY pertly says it is, enough to do justice to the South no less than to the North, and to rank the how comes it that he has passed the great-er portion of his career in the ranks of a struggling mmority? There is always room for some doubt when motives are con-cerned. But in this instance the circumwhich Mr. GREELEY hyokes but which he misapplies, and to its salization it brings the belief that in no other policy can we hope to find a perfec and perpetual peace. stances all go to contradict Mr. Sure-LEY's view, and to throw him back in the

Mr. GREELEY gets to business (a thing he is qualified for but illy) by quoting a passage from the Declaration of Independ-ence. On this passage he grounds his de ascription of revolutionary designs to the ocratic leaders. Bu more ge or, let us say, more reasonable than the Tribune, it treats the question upon a national and not on a sectional basis, rightly conceiving that "rebels" and "rebellion" the nothing to do with the present situation of political affairs, but are, in fact, irrelevant and epithetical tems, thrown in

coming of the period is the dispring of re-bellious machinations and a result of the cantankerous bad blood o unrepentant rebels. Consequently, the Tribune's de-testation of rebels and rebelion increases as distance and imagination lend, not en-chantment, but accumulative horrors to the view of the great civil war. It seems to grow more tervid lest it should lose its grip, nursing its loyal wrath to keep it warm. We may look to see it quite boil over before we get tairly into the Presidenthe South their "inalienable rights?" In tial election. The Times, however, i more deliberate, and, on the whole, mo contracted the aims and habits of the Tribune; it has learned some, at least, of the lessons of professional freedom: it knows created an oligarchism composed not only of foreign elements but infused by a spirit both hostile and corrupt? Did it not per-mit BROWNLOW and Brownlowism to run sincere conviction, and does not display itself merely because it feels that it is able to do so; and, consequently, there are a breadth, plausibility and good breeding in its consideration of public affairs which suggest a chance of arriving at truth.

In the matter of "live issues" and "dead ssues," the Times adheres to its charge that the overthrow of all that has been accomplished during the last five years is concedes that the COURIER-JOURNAL is sincere in its effort to moderate public sentiment and liberalize the temper of the Southern people. But it thinks we have met with little success. On this point it is to be observed that assertions amount to no more than assertions usually amount

specific and well- our view of the case. the tone of Southern opinion and have been overborne by our ultra assailants. We do not know how far Southern opinion may have been affected by our pool Louisiana, which met whilst the discussions of last summer were at their most animated pitch, as proof that they did not ceclare against us. They certainly adopted a policy substantially identical with that pursued by us and notably out of accord with the high-pressure demands of those who contended for the direct repeal of the Fifteenth amendment and an irrepressible conflict between the whites and blacks. gone on steadily in that solid measure of prosperity which is understood to rest upon popular support, and refer its notice to the fact that the file-leader of our asparties was slavery. That issue has passed away. General Blain was a Republican when the preservation of the was at all proscriptive and abusive, has

passed away. General BLAIR was a Republican when the preservation of the Walson hung in the balance of war. That issue also has been settled. Now, those great questions being disposed of, what right has the Republican party to ask him, or any one, to follow it through its course of usurpations and persecutions, its overthrow of States and its violations of law, severance. Outside of Louisville the two papers which are handled most ably and able to answer the Times with some assurance. Outside of Louisville the two papers which are handled most ably and its proscription of citizens and its abuse of public trusts, and where is the sense or possess most influence are the Frankfort Yeoman and the Paducah Kentuckian, relevancy of Mr. GREELEY's ostentatious gabble about consistency? making no mention of the Lexington Press, which did not exist a year ago. If Perhaps there is no question that is so the Times will examine these he will find widely misunderstood as that which re-lates to what we call consistency in the that they display marked discernment and cultivation. We will add that they are edited by gentlemen of more than ordinary political conduct of a public man, and it is something curious to observe how widely a man of Mr. Greeler's acumen widely a man of Mr. Greeley's acumen misconceives it. Assuredly consistency, pure and simple, should refer rather to motives and intentions than to acts. A man should do what he thinks is best without regard to its appropriate and this without regard to its appropriate and standing in the Democratic party. Now, we are very far from saying that either has been affected by us. On the contrary, we have had many tough but we trust honest rounds with them, and we are conscious of receiving many of our character and standing in the Democratic but we trust honest rounds with them, and we are conscious of receiving many of our impressions from both Journals, which we regard as eminently representative. Being issued directly from the must of the people, they are perhaps more sensitive to the course and play of popular feeling, and without regard to its appearance; and this is really what is most esteemed in him. The old notion that principles never change is clearly wrong as applied to public affairs. There are a few cardinal course and play of popular feeling, and especially of the ruling class of popular feeling, than a newspaper which reflects winging high in the air.

Is this the sort of wisdom, the sort of principles that underlie our governmental and moral being which do not vary but belong to the nature of the system. But these are seldom meant when, using the rather the commercial elements of society. But we note the fact, and are greatly political vocabulary of the period, men strengthened and encouraged by it, that on all essential points the Courter-Jourspeak of "principles." What they really mean is "measures," and "measures" NAL is in perfect harmony with these-and must, if wise and good, adapt themselves here we include the Lexington Press—its most conspicuous colleagues. We venture the prediction that the next Kentucky Legislature will not only adopt the measures asked in common by the four journals (embracing two-thirds of the daily journalism of the State) but that when Kentuckyan. to conditions. Thus "principles," in the loose meaning that is given the term, are founded in facts and are susceptible of ciple" ten years ago, because slavery was ism of the State), but that when Kentucky appears in the national convocation of Demrecognized by our Constitution and laws. But it is no longer so recognized, and octatic elements she will present herself in no doubtful guise, but wearing the gartherefore that "principle" is not a part of the Democratic platform. But if "princiments of a patriotism as broad and genuine as the Union itself.

and the raid on the capital of the State and the raid on the capital of the State may be meaningless, may be magnified, ples" never change, and if it was right to defend slavery ten years ago, it would be

stitutional government to all the people the offenders to punishment? If they

and all the States may imply revolution the Democratic party is likely to be a more sem, do we not know that, if it be notchecked, it will increase, and that at our expense? We cannot afford to be passive. It is better to be over-zealous for the law, when we are its custodians, than under-zealous. It is better for us to ex-aggerate these evils than to allow the Rad-cials to exercise them. If we arrange the Democratic party is many involved invely and pertinacious revolutional organization. The Democratic party organization. The Democratic party is not airaid to meet the charge of revolu-tionary designs, and in iterating what we intend and what we do not intend we are

representative; whilst the Tribune de-nounces them as the embodiment of the Democracy preached by the Cournen-Journal and therefore treasonable and de-matter, they will be the last ones to stand How are we to recor they are all partly right and partly wrong is not revolutionary. It is current and characteristic. The Times errs, we think, heroes to laugh, secure in their enjoywhen it describes the criticism of the Republican policy as a torecast of revolution The Sun is mistaken in saying that the nature and tendency of reconstruction are obsolete. The Tribune is merely partisan

nature and tendency of reconstruction are obsolete. The Tribune is merely partisan in its hackneyed platitudes, and therefore entitled to no respect whatever from fairminded men.

We hold the discussion of the Radical policy from first to last, its acts, their consequences and their import, to be indispensable to a proper estimate of the usefulness or uselessness of the Radical leaders who ask a fresh lease of power. We judge of men's motives by their conduct, we weigh their conduct by its results. There are results which we might wish to wipe out and which are yet beyond human reach; but is this a reason why we should such and which are yet beyond human reach; but is this a reason why we should selent, and, still less, why we should another them have to be the still less, why we should be silent, and, still less, why we should another member to be interested to compliance. There are results which we might wish to wipe out and which are yet beyond human reach; but is this a reason why we should be silent, and, still less, why we should another them have to be declare that the machinery which accomplished it is dangerous to the existence of the States, and, therefore, of evil omen to the liberties of the people! We do seriously take the affirmative of both propositions. Nay, more, we are of the opinion that negro suffrage, and, indeed, all igno-situated and indicate the region indicated. Be they Radicals in disguise or Democrats and assume that negro indicates a substance of the states, would result in the House still exist ment was under with the House of the time of the Libert he of the Louis ville and Lexington railroad with plous care, are fadicals in disguise, how comes it that certain Democrats are so vill be driven through under whip and spur. But if they are Radicals in disguises, how will be driven through under whip and spur. But if they are Radicals in disguises, how will be driven through under whip and spur. But if they are Radicals in disguises, how will be driven through under whip and spur. But i riously take the affirmative of both propositions. Nay, more, we are of the opinion that negro suffrage, and, indeed, all ignorant and irresponsible suffrage, and negro suffrage particularly, because it is particusaling particularly, occase it is particularly ignorant and irresponsible, is a sad thing to be opened for the manipulation of bad men, who thrive most as the voting element is most vicious, degraded as numerous. Yet we do not propose to be-

In Kentucky we were compelled to take it by the Fitteenth amendment, which was forced upon us; and therefore the feeling against it has run highest, in spite of the conveniently large majority, and has not experienced any ill effects from the negro at the ballet-box. In others of the Souther a legal and constitutional form. All of us hope it will work as little ill as may be.
All of us are disposed to give it a fair trial.
None of us expect to get rid of it by the common-place revolutionary method suggested by the demagogues of the Repubintelligent a commentator as the Times should hold up a bugbear so obvious and a project so Impossible.

But, in discussing the claims of the Re-

publican party for re-election, we must discuss the ingredients that have entered discuss the ingredients that have entered into its policy, and this negro question, in its varying forms, cannot be leit out of the account. We cannot ignore it. It will not let us ignore it. It is a gigantic element at the South, and would make itself miss it from our thought. Nor is it exactly a party question in the sense usually understood to be implied by the term.
Parties are changing and the negro is
changing. We do not know what a tew
years may bring forth. But one thing we are pretty sure of. They are not likely to produce a change in the complexion or characteristics of the two races, and therefore, do what we will, the question is more or less experimen-tal. We have never discussed it glorification wholly foreign to our nature and custom and desire; for, in respect to a question of so much serious import as the real status of the Southern people we could wish to ignore ourselves, and to keep everything out of sight that does not directly tend to illustrate and enlighten distinct the control of the southern people we constantly striven for, is the interest of both, for each has an interest in doing right by the other, and as interest in doing right by the other, and as we have the more to contribute, we have lars, and, whilst waiting for these, we may direct attention to one or two bearing on Hence we have urged generous measures to the blacks on the merits of each particular case that has arisen and without any regard to temporary party lines or current prejudices. We have urged them upon humanitarian principles, which, in all great social problems, must lie at the botattempt to represent rather than to influence it. But we point to the action of the public policy, being as essential to one class as to another, and entering into the common lot of peace and order, Louisians, which are which the common lot of peace and order, which are which the common lot of peace and order, which can only be secured by rational and

is revolutionary? And, without waiting for an answer, we assure it that it embraces telligence of the Southern States. The "rebellion" has nothing to do with it; Democracy and Radicalism are but the outsides of it. It is the gift of a bad policy of reconstruction, the more inexplicable and the more unmanageable be cause it has been mistreated most about subject, but, as we cannot, we propose to change the treatment—to take it separately and locally and to infuse it, with a better spirit than it has yet received from either

The Situation in Kentucky.

There be heroes in this world who are bold enough when danger is far off or obscured from immediate view. Mr. LIN-COLN, on the threshold of a gigantic civil war, said, with a derisive joke, "hold on a bit! Nobody's hurt." In like manner there are many clear-weather Democrats who are just now eager to deride our efforts te preserve the credit and order of Kentucky. They say our counsel is fainthearted, based on exaggerated fears, founded on a false notion of the situation and our own duty.

According to these persons we should

swinging high in the air.

Is this the sort of wisdom, the sort of courage, the sort of fealty, the sort of discretion, the sort of counsel, of which tha Democratic party stands in need? Kentucky is now a fore-figure in the re-

volving circle of current events-the obserred of all observers. We have arraigned the Radleal party for its mal-administration m South Carolina, in Arkansas, in Georgia, in Texas. The Radical party now turns upon us and says, "How about Kentucky? The Democrats hold that State as completely as we ever held a Southern State. Tell us why it is that there are acts of lawlessness there?" The assault on the mail agent at North Benson genuine as the Union itself.

So much for the illustration of the backwardness of Southern sentiment put forward against us by the Times. Concerning the revolutionary schemes it alleges against the Democracy we have to say that as far as the complete restoration of constitutional government to all the reach state to vindicate ourselves and bring state to vindicate ourselves.

intend and what we do not intend we are by no means to be understood as making excuses or dabbling in embarrassing explanations.

General Blaar's late speeches seem to tus to be sufficiently explicit. But they are variously construed. The Times says they are revolutionary and representative; the Sun, whose political acumen is at least as clear as that of the Times, says they are not representative: whilst the Tribune de-

the racket, if trouble come upon us. Its presence will be the end of them. But it is better to be over-cautious than heedless ences, and particularly so where

Radicals in Disguise. We have a letter from Midway, which we have a letter from andway, which assures us that the Kuklux who entered Frankfort the other night, and are supposed to watch the line of the Louisville and Lexington railroad with plous care, are Radicals in disguise.

cmbpaced in the gang of sneak-thieves and scoundrels that call themselves Kuklux and infest the region indicated. Be they Radicals in disguise or Democrats in disguise, they are rufflans and rascals without disguise, and it is our duty to extend the control of the control of

generation, that is sick of war, in years of turngul. We do not propose to set out on a crusade with the likelihood, if we should secure a more limited suffrage, of losing our republican system of government. We take universal suffrage as a choice of evides, in Kentucky we were compelled to take it by the Fitteenth amendment, which was

Joint High Commission should agree as to what course "the two countries will hereatter take in regard to future Alabama cases." We are authorized to say—that is, we take the responsibility of saying— that, so far as Admiral SEMMES and his iron clad are concerned, there will hereafter be no future Alabama cases. Ream-arkable" is the pun which

3,962 able-bodied American newspapers have made on the name of VINNIE REAM rate thing, and would wash well even at the expiration of as many weeks more; but just for the sake of variety, suppose we try BUTLER has broken a ten-thousand

dollar mirror belonging to the Treasury Department. They were fools for telling him to look into it. They might have known it would break.

The Trade for the Month of February— The Owen News-Its Report of the Louisville Market. On Wednesday, the 1st inst., in our daily re-view of the leaf tobacco market, we gave a brief summary of transactions in leaf tobacco for the

sold. Amount. 1.6 2 \$147.423 18 1.840 119.553 30 9 1 84.959 21 9 1 89.857 69 857 80.686 71 454 38,778 64 Pickett.
Louisville...
Farmers'...
Boone...
Ninth-street...
Planters'... 6,246 1,132 1,243 1,534 10,736 581 10,155 Same date 1870, 6,869 449 6,220

Chapped Hands, Face Pimples and all roughness of the skin, cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by dauggists.

Pickett. 498 1,078 2,234 Louisville. 452 845 1,994 Ninth-street. 300 639 1,326 Farmers'. 295 7.2 1,295 Boone. 317 622 1,290 Planters' 158 278 564 Total hbds. 2,017 4,182 8,463 5,738 2,725 The above figures shows a gain in the sales, so far during the present over last, season, of 2,755 bids, and it is fair to assume that the sales for he year will show an immense increase over the

HAGLAN—On February 22th, 1871, near Fisherville, Jeff-ron county, Ky., Mr. JAMES FOLKED RAGIARY, REGISTRON COUNTY, KY., Mr. JAMES FOLKED RAGIARY, PERYMAN—On the Sh of February, 1871, in Bostone County, Coun far during the present over last season, or 2...25 hids, and it is fair to assume that the sales for the year will show an immense increase over the transactions for the year ending October 31, 1870. On the day for which this report was made up the sales amounted to 250 hids. With these Bgures in full view, the Owen News, published at New Liberty, Ky., and dated Pebruary 123, 1871. Contains the following:

LOTISVILLE TORNOW MARKET, CORRECTED EVALUATION OF THE COURT OF DONOVAN-At the Louisville City Hospital, on the 2d of March, 1871, Mr. John P. Donovan, of typhoid pneumonia. YOUNG-On the lat of March, Mr. Grong r Young, a the 10th year of his age.

his age.

WILLIAMSON—On the 2d last., Mrs. Many Guy
WILLIAMSON, widow of John Williamson, deceased
to the 82d year of her age. She is buried at Glet
Mary, the old homestead. SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. A Large Stock for Sale Cheap. A SPHERHIES—Docalitit. All yes 1.00; Manni, 50; Mer 1.00; Manni, 50; Per 1.00; Manni, 50; Per 1.00; Mannioth Cluster, 100; Per 1.00; Mannioth Cluster, 100; Per 1.00; Mer 1.00; Mannioth Cluster, 100; Per 1.00; Mer 1.0

A. H. CARDOZO & CO., Tobacco Commission Merchants

No. 169 Front St., New York.

Be they Radicals in disguise or Democrate in disguise, they are rufflans and rascals without disguise, and it is our duty to exterminate them. That is the long and the short of it.

The good people of Massachusetts are talking of torbidding the reading of almanacs on Sunday. When this is done everywhere, and the extremely sinful habit of reading the Patent Office Reports on that day, which prevails to such an alarming extent throughout the country, is also broken up, the nations of the earth may step forward with the assurance that the fee beautiful spectacular drama of the ilon and the lamb lying down together—for particulars see small bills—will take place immediately.

Be The New York Sun thinks that the Joint High Commission should agree as to what course "the two countries will be country is also what course "the two countries will be found High Commission should agree as to what course "the two countries will be country is as of what course "the two countries will be found High Commission should agree as to what course "the two countries will be readled to the long the properties of the

BUCKLEY

The dilatory action of Grant and the Senate committee in the matter of the Louisville Prension Agency will give a wide publicity to Buckley. The delay is the result of carclessass or "red tape." Delano neglected to rend a paper requisite to the case to the Presidem until Friday, when he requested the action of the committee. The friends of the committee is immediate constitution. cesident untul
ceside

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Sharp Rifle Manufacturing Compan

See Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Pud ditags, Cusards, Creams, Ac., &c. The cheapes healthiest, and most delicious food in the world

Cheapest and Best, hitcomb's Svup for children is sold be for 25 cen's per bottle, and is an ad-preparation for infantile disorders.

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or SoreThroat, use BEOWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

CUIDE.

Notice to the Afflicted and

prodition.

Dr. Rutte can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eight Street, between Market and Chastmat. St. Lenia, No.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Seething Ron

For Pariors, Drawing rooms, Libraries, Churches Sunda, sencols, Louges, ac.

The most popula, and wider med of incre must be proposed to the sence of the sence o all of Loop ello.

HUSTON -BARCLAY-AN Newbern Als., on the Bab Ret., F. P. P. Hugeron, of this city, to Musservis Bas clary of Talledge, als.

MILLIAN - DURING The Aldress of the City to Musser and Company of the Com other highest premiums, for demonstrated supericles medial at the DET.

CASNY - ULLIVAN - In this city, February Stit, by Haw, B. M. Messick, Mr. JANAS CASNY and Miss DELIS SULLIVAN.

WILLIAMS-BURDETT-February 38th, by the Rev. P. B. Samuels, at the residence of the byfider jather, Peyton Burdett, Mt. Washington, Ky., Dr. T. D. Williams to Miss Astrick M. Sencert. PARIS EXPOSITION. NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS, nding a majority of the most eminent in Amer and many in Europe, have given written opin that they

Excel All Others.



GET DISTRIBUTION 1 Cash Prize of 5 Cash Prizes of

6 Cash Prizes of

2 Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-mounted Harnets,

worth \$1500 cach 1.

TWO HORSES & BUGGIES, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth \$600 each

TWO PINE MESS WOOD FLANGS, WOELTH \$600 EACH

ISNO Gold and Silver Lever Hanting Watches, weath areas \$83.00 to \$300.00 each

Cold vest and Guard Chains, Solid and Deside-Pated Silver Wars, Investry, Pategraph Albums, &a.

WHOLE NUMBERS OF PARKES, 18,000 1 TICKETS LIEUTED TO

The drawn Mennacy, March \$71, 1871.

Single Tickets, \$2; Six Tickets, \$10; Twelve Tickets, \$20; Twenty-fire

Tickets, \$40.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiama will be peak.

Circular containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED-AGENTS-To sell the LIFE AND

Gen. R. E. LEE

\$5 TO SIO PER DAY. MEN. WOMEN.

\$300 A month and expenses to good canvas.
Samples free. C. M. Linnington

fe22 w6m

si so, or every printed that the state of girts address a and list of girts address a few H. COLLASTE & CO., E. H. COLLASTE & CO., Cinciunati, Ohio. Agenta wanted everywhere. For Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., GO TO H. S. DUNCAN & SON.
Cor. Fourth and Market ets., Louisville, Ky.

mb6 dawu

Tor Spring Planting

CEND your orders early to H. S. DUNCAN & SON,
and you will got the dest article, at the lower
ms str.

COLUMBUS NURSERY - Trees, Sarujs, Plants of oc.; best kinds for the South and West; large lock; fine assortment; bast quality, saturation guaranteed. For catalogue, address o, G. HAN FORD, Columbus, O.

A VALUABLE GIFT - DE. S. S. FITCH'S COMMENTE FAMILY PRINTS! CLAN," SPREASE CHARGE FROM THE PRINTS OF THE PEOPLE'S PAVORITE. 10 GALLONS WHISKY for \$1. Instructions 23c. FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

PILE REMEDY.

WEAK NERVES.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE A Private Connector to the particular or these about to marry, on the physiciogram arry, on the physiciogram properties and presidence. COUGH no MORE.

WINE OF LIFE.

Carse colic and griping in the STATCH EMMENAGOGUE

WINE OF LIFE.

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS

WHISKY OR BRANDY,

DR. RIC HAU'S Golden Bemedies. - Use these chir, and save time, bealth, and morey.

Homeward March of the Victorious Germans.

France's Future,

Incidents of the Entry.

Herald Special.]
Tents, March 2, Eve.—The troops is see, on entering the city, were mobb arrowly exaped injury. Some person a Arc de Triomphe congratulated stones. They pointed to the Are

at 1:15 the head of the German troops ranced up the Grand Avenne. After

Bismarck did not enter the Arc Triomphe, but turned round and rode back to Neulity. The grandest part of the military spectacle was the march along Champs Elysees with bayonets and helmete glittering in the sun, flags, torn by bettle, fluttering in the breeze. A crowd of men and boys blockading the way were dispersed by the Uhlans. The Uhlans and Bavarians are especially hated. The troops looked splendid and surprised the Frence, who owned that they could not beat them. All quiet, but the authorities are still apprehensive. The Grand Review as Longelanspa.

the line the flags rooped and the men gave thre nging cheers. The Emperor kept his hand a friendly manner. Twice seed up and down the lines, the Er dred yards to the right of the grand stand facing the troops, where he took up a posi-tion in front of the Crown Prince. Sitting

onditions of peace, which the Bordeaux As-embly have accepted. Thus far the work is omplete which was, through seven months'

the fatherland thanks. WILHELM. [Signed] WILHELM.
The above was publicly read amid the

The above was publicly read amid the coming of artillery, the ringing of bells, and he cheers of the people wild with joy.

The Peace Preliminaries.

Heraid Special.

VERBAILLES, March 2.—The preliminaries.

peace arranged by Bismarck and nipotentiaries with Thiers and f.

ning of the definitive peace, except those Parls, where the government is not to ve exceeding forty thousand troops. The rmans will evacuate the right bank of the inegradually after the signing of the delitive treaty and the payment of five adred thousand francs. After the payment of two milliards the Germans II only hold the departments of Manre, Arnes, Meuse, Vosges, Mennts and Belfort, ter the payment of three milliards, the Germans will only keep 8,000 troops in France, it if a sufficient money guarantee is given e Germans will evacuate completely at once, bewise the three milliards will carry intertat 5 per cent. from date of ratification.

Article four provides that the German tro inced in the way of emigraation.

Article six provides that the prisoners will

be immediately liberated on the ratification of the treaty, and that French rallways will lend their carriages and engines at the same prices as to the French Government.

prices as to the French Government.

Article seven provides that the treaty will be definitely signed at Brursels immediately after the ratification.

Article eight provides that after the ratification the management of tion the management of all departments oc-cupled will be handed over to the French offi-cials, subject to the German commanders and in the interest of the German troops.

Article eight provides that after the ratiostion the management of all departments occupied will be handed over to the French officials, subject to the German commander and in the interest of the German troops.

Article nine provides that it be well understood that the Germans have no authority over departments not occupied by them.

The Farrianna and the Frussian France Refuses a Treaty of Commerce with Germany, on the interest not occupied by them.

The Farrianna and the Frussian France Refuses a Treaty of Commerce with Germany, on the interest not occupied by them.

The Farrianna and the Frussian France Refuses a Treaty of Commerce with Germany, on the interest not occupied by them.

The Farrianna and the Frussian France Refuses a Treaty of Commerce with Germany, on the interest not occupied by them.

The Farrianna and Parrianna France of the country of the cou

of the railroad in eastern France are to be deducted.

Sismarck and she Treaty.

Vensalles, March 2.—M. Fave to-day notified Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly railrying the preliminaries of peace. Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange formal railfestions, and that the Emperor had already signed the treaty.

A Paris dispatch of Wednesday night says the Germans occupy all the quarters assigned them, and perfect tranquility prevail them, and perfect tranquility prevail them, and perfect tranquility prevail to them, and perfect tranquility prevail to them, and perfect tranquility prevail to them, and support them, and support them, and support to the same of the Emperor no chance to enter the city.

Pears of an Outbreak

Excited mobs surround the German troops and conflicts are feared.

A dispatch from lisvre of the 3d says the Mobiles and National Guards have disbanded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up.

Paris Evacuated.

Paris Evacuated.

filled up.

Paris Evacuated.

LONDON, March 4.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, in accordance with the terms of the Convention.

The Emperor and the Lundwehr.

YERSAILLES, March 4.—The Emperor William reviewed the German landwehr guards, artillery and pioneers, in the Bois de Bologne yesterday. Prince Frederick William, Gen. Moltke and Count Bismarck were present.

All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed. The Emperor goes to Berlin Monday.

The Evacuation.

Arother letter dated Friday noon says the Prussian occupation of Paris has ended. The

Prussian occupation of Paris has ended. The evacuation commenced last night, though it was not generally known. At 6 this morning was not generally known. At 6 this morning it had begun in regular order with cavalry and artillery in advance, and on the slewalks Prussian and Bavarian infantry faced the roadway. At 8:30 the first men of the main body passed through the Arch De Triomphe with bands playing and colors flying right straight under the Arch, the obstacles baring been removed. At the side of the column General Schaekeyer, commanding the Eleventh corps, was stationed, and received the salutes of the men in passing. Many men wore evergreens on their helmets, and one regiment wore laurels.

At the o'clock the Eavarian artillery and infantry, proceeding with full bands, arrived. A few minutes afterwards the head of the Frussian column reached the arch, marching in column sections. The morning had hitherto been foggy, but the sun now burst out kloriously, making everything appear grand. The troops cheered loudly, and the tastered appearance of their colors, borne proudly, attracted the attention of the French. Next came the Crown Prince and some dragoons, then the Eleventh regiment of the Jagers Guard and Prussian artillery. [Here the report closed.]

AMIERS, March 4-10 P. M.-Last night's mation was of a revolution in Paris. The news was communicated by Von Moltke. containing French troops. Nobody, it seem

London Times says the Districts are in excellent order. Valerien will be evacuated on the 7th. The Generals of both armies are arranging for the retirement of the Prussians on the advance of the French troops, to avoid

disaffected, and that the revolutionary cle ment has intrenchments at Mont Martre

where they have a battery of twenty-seven guns and all approaches gnarded.

The Evacuasion.

Paris, March 4.—Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe amid profound stlence of the few spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete. The German Emperor afterwards reviewed 100,000 men in Bois du Boulogne. The Prussian leaders are disappointed at the coldness and implacable attitude of Paris.

Several journals resumed publication today. They are manimous in the opinion that the impression produced by the preliminary terms of peace is very bad. They declare no peace real when obtained under such duress, but they recommend calmness and concord as a means of making the country great and prosperous.

reinforce the garrison of Paris.

The first returning party of prisoners is exoccted here to morrow.

poleon is negotiating for an estate in Bohe

mia, where he will retire.

Driving Into Paris.

Prince Frederick Charles drove into Paris on Thursday. It was reported that the Emperor William also visited the city.

Victor Emanuel Protests.

Victor Emanuel Protests.

Victor Emanuel has written to the Emperor William expressing his surprise and disappolatment at the hard terms imposed on France, especially in regard to territory.

pointment at the hard terms imposed on France, especially in regard to territory. VERBAILES, March 4.—The German forces have received orders to withdraw behind the line of the Seine.

England's Influence.

The statement that the partial character of the occupation of Paris was the result of the intervention of England is untrue.

England's influence was exercised wholly on the question of the war indemnity.

The Emperor's Return.

BERLIN, March 5.—Emperor William will return to Berim in about eight days.

Prince Frederick Charles has been appointed Commander-in-Cibic of the Army of Occupation in France. His headquarters will be at Rhelms.

France Refusers Treasy of Commerce.

eral depot all ammunition for the better de-fense of the city. The rioters threatened the prison of St. Pelatgle last alght. The regulars remained firm, but the Na-The regulars remained firm, but the Na mal Guards fell back.

Paris Itself Again.
Paris, March 4, P. M.—Paris has Panis, March 4, F. M.—Paris has resumed its ordinary appearance to night. The Boulevards are filled with promenaders. There is no fear now of a disturbance. Nearly all of the barricades have been removed. Several battalions of National Gaards proposed to restore the guns they had removed from Flace Wagram, but the authorities replied that the gans would be left under their care a few days longer. Some battalions have signed a protest against the appointment

a Central Republican Committee of National Guard, which seeks to arouse a gitation.

A manifesto from Munister Picard deacunced the conduct of certain persons who pillaged Gobelins after the departure of the Prassians, and warns them that while the government relies upon the patriotism and devotion of the inhabitants, General Vinoy is determined to do his duty, by sternly repressing violations of order.

The Journal Officiel reproves the people for violent acts against persons suspected of heaviled the second of the colonial control of the colonial coloni

The Journal Officiel reproves the people for violent acts against persons suspected of being Prussian officers.

Minister Picard has gone to Bordeaux, and Favre faifills his duties for the time being. The Gaulois says the Minister of War is making an effort to rearm the garrison of Parls, which surrendered their arms in accordance with the armsitice, and hasten the departure of 90,000 mobiles for the provinces. The German officers and force that occupied Parls are chagrined at their inability to obtain trophics or souvenirs of their stay.

A resiaurant on Champs Elysces has since been gutted by the people for receiving and entertaining Prussians.

The Assembly. The Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 5.—Picard has arrived here. It is probable the Assembly will be transferred to Fontainbleau on leaving Bor-

transferred to Fontainbleau on leaving Bordeaux. Several members belonging to the radical Left have gope to Paris.

Paus, March 5.—It is expected that as soon as definitive negotiations for a treaty of peace are commenced at Brussels, probably about the 10th or 15th inst., the government will stand ready to pay five hundred millions of france on account of the war indemnity to free Paris from the proximity of the German troops, wheat he regiments of the line will quit the Capital and be replaced by 50,000 picked men, who will form a provisional corps.

orps.

The Homeward March.

VERSAILES, March 5.—The second army has commenced its march homeward. The headquarters of the Emperor and Moltke will be removed from Versailles on Tacsday.

Bismayck will follow the Emperor.

Bonapartiss: Basingees. London, March 5.—There is a report that intrigues are actively prosecuted for the restoration of Bonaparte's rule. The friends of Napoleon say he is patiently awaiting the popular decision, and abstains from all efforts to influence it.

All Quiet.

[Herald Special.]

VERSALLES, March 4.—All is quiet at present, but the National Guard are becoming rather troublesome.

The French prisoners are returning. The arrival of those consued at Reichshoften, Feichwüler and Forbach is expected to-morrow.

The Emperor

The Emperor
It is believed that the Emperor will review the First Army Corps at Amiens in about two days. From Amiens he will go to Rouen, then again to Amiens, and thence to Com-peigue, where he will remain one day and

Romantic Results.

Three Prussian officers were married to French ladies yesterday.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Shelby Sentinel announces Hon, J. Proctor Knott as its choice for Governor.

The Kentucky Gazette nominates Gen. D., Buell, of Muhleuburg county, for Governor, Crab Orchard Springs are to be sold at public sale, without reserve or limit, on the 5th of April.

On Monday, at Winchester, 700 cattle were sold at 4 to 6 cents. The prices for horses ranged from \$50 to \$150. The Masons of Glencoe will have their hall ready to dedicate on the 24th of June, and will have a celebration on that day. Reattyville has been selected by popular rote as the county seat of Lee, the new coun-ity just formed by the Legislature.

ty jost formed by the Legislature.

The Democracy of Logan county, at a meeting held in Russellville, on Monday, instructed for Hon. P. H. Leslie for Governor; and Joseph W. Winlock for Auditor. A Butter correspondent of the Lexington Press says that by the recent freshet in the Licking the Boston Finning Mill Company lost four of their booms and more than 5.000 logs, and the press can be seen as the four \$25,000 to \$100,000.

from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

A great Kentucky steer is on exhibition at New Orleans. He is one of the greatest curiosities of the age. Weight, 4,545 pounds, 15 hazds high, 13 feet long, 11 feet 4 inches in girt, 3 feet 4 inches from hip to hip. He will be seven years old in April; was raised in Bourbon county, and took the prize at the World's Far in Europe.

The N. O. Picayune says that there is no truth in the report that the trotting wonder of Kentucky, Blackwood, has been sold to a party of New York gent'emen for \$85,000. His owner, Mr. Steele, does not propose to 'sell him until he is able to prove to the world has wonderful speed. Bonner will have to look to Dexter's laurels when Blackwood enters the lists against time.

Says the Lexington Press: "War Jig-This

ters the lists against time.

Says the Lexington Press: "War Jig—This spiendid coit of Major B. G. Thomas' lase-ported by Mr. Littlefield, his trainer, in flow condition. He made his journey to Paterson, New Sersey, without any ill consequences. A slight attack of the choic in the cars disturbsand dollars worth of stakes, the heaviest one of them being the Baltimore stake. We wish him much success. Warhoop, another wardance colt, is also to be consigned to Mr. Littlefield's hands for training."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Tampa, Fla., has been without a drop of rain for two months. Ben. Hill says there is no truth in the re-port that he is to succeed Akerman. The Metairie race course, near New Or-leans, has been thoroughly renovated. Nearly 400,000 bales of cotton have been received in Memphis since September 1st. The project of building a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis is freely discussed. The entire west side of the public square of Dawson, Georgia, was burned one day last week.

Strawberry vines and peach trees are bloom-ing in some of the gardens in the suburbs of Memphis.

inarket is thirteen cents. Prime red wheat brings \$1.0. Ann. Argus says: "So far as we have noticed, every paper in Alabama is in favor of a repeal of our usury taws."

Descendants of Indians whose fathers once hold lands in Tennessee have-employed a lawyer in Memphis to sue for broad acres in the content part of the county.

A large planter on the Brazos has adopted the tenant system, and settled a number of North Carolicians on his lands. He expresses himself perfectly delighted with these houses and reliable people.

Judge Busteed on the 22d decided in the United States Court in Montgomery, Ala, "that there are to law to forbld the marriage of whites and back and that under the Conetitution no law could forbud it."

The Agricultural Association of Shelby

the late Judge T. B. J. Hadley, subject, we presume, to the disposal of relatives. It was a change is willing to acknowledge that Analia, stanted in the exception of the control of the c

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]
FRANKPORT, March 4, 1871.

Ascembly.

LAND OFFICE.

A bild was before the House to day for the increase of the salary of the cierk in the Land Office from \$1,300 to \$1,500 per annum. As it did not appear that the labors of the office had been increased of late, the bill was rejected.

been lucreased of late, the bill was rejected.

SELING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The Senate was occupied some time to day by the consideration of a bill imposing still greater penalties upon partics scilling or given in greater penalties and without the written order of parents or garactims.

Your correspondent has never been sanguine regarding the statement of a law by the present Legislature admits of a law by the present Legislature admits of a law by the present Legislature admits of the prospect is brighter now than it has ever been before. At the time when members were some force. At the time when members were some force, and the time when members were and in most parts of the State an opposition almost or quite fanatical prevailed, and people were everywhere to be found who should have had better sense that saw little or no difference between negro testimony and negro suffrage. Whilst from the very commencement of the agitation of the subject nearly all the lawyers in the State were con-

as the world has merely seen, were included as as the world has merely seen, were agorytes, who, without having any merit of their own, availed themselves of the popular prejudice.

Under such circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that all the members of the Legislature, convinced of the propriety of solutions are presented as a convenience of the propriety of solutions are in their bearts, in favor of performances and thus it happears their real sentiments; and thus it happears their real sentiments; and thus it happears the favor of performances of gentlevent Legislature is composed of gentlevent Legislature is composed of gentlevent beginning their constituents.

The necessity of such legislation has, however, of late, become so apparent, and the evidences of change in popular sentiment so manners, that many even of these doubting that, that many even of these doubting wishes of their people and recommend the very best thing they can at to whether the view best thing they can at the whether the view to fine proposed of the people and recommend the selves to favor, is not to support the testimony bill. The most obstinate and invoterate opponent of negro testimony has scarcely the hardhood to take issue with the prediction that, if the naw is not enacted by the present Legislature, it certainly will be by the next, causing, as it will do, fresh from the people. See the country of the people of the proposed o

corcurred in, and a committee of conference asked. The omibus appropriation bill was considered, completed and laid on the table. The Jadiciary Committee submitted a report in favor of the claims of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio for two per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States since their admission into the Uhion, estimating all such lands at \$1.25 per acre. Also, in lavor of paying to the Choctaw nation of Indians \$250,000 toils on United S area bonds, under treaty of the ISth of April, 1896. Acjourned.

bleamen and sailed of Fills list yet at 11/6/12c, have been made during the week at 11/6/12c, have been made during the week at 11/6/12c, he was at 11/6/12c, he was at 10c be load Be le ask of Pomerov coal in heid at 10c be load Be le load. Pealers are sell-lag to the city at 17c per bushel.

COTTON YARNA, GE PET CHAIS, AND CANDLE WICK—There as I well at light demands for yarm and prices are weak at light demands for yarm ample, including Southern and standard brands cample, including Southern and standard brands Carpet chain and candle wick are steady. We counter CANNED GOO prices steady. A n this line will o tre ample. We

Monetary and Commercial.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4. (
The demand for money during the week end, lag this evening has been more than usually cutive, and there is observable in financial circles some indication of stringency, though the banks are extremely Mberal accommodators to the regular customers and the rates of interest at the banks and banking houses range from 9 to 12 gor cent. Private lenders find borrowers at higher aires, and a good deal of paper is offering in the justised market.

Gold 1104
Sliver balves and quarters ... 106
Sliver dimes 1104

We bring forward our quot
1871. Opening. Highe Whisky kegs, to

Opossum Gray Fox Wild Cat Otter Beaver Muskrat Deer, Sheep,

MONDAY.

Lou. Ch. and Lex. R. R. com'n. 44
but the but was considered, combeted and and but the but on the table. The Judiciary Committee the butter of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio for two per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States affect their admission into the Union, estimating all such lands at \$1.25 per acre.

Also, in favor of paying to the Choctaw nation of Indians \$250,000 tolls on United S ares, bonds, under traity of the Ishn of April, 1906. Acjourned.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday

Weekly Review of the Markets,
BROOMS-A fair demand is reported and
offices fully steady. We quote compound qualities at \$2.7669. 50 per dez. and prime qualities at \$2.7669. 50 per dez.
BATTING-Is in light demand and rices are tominally unchanged but weak. We quote at 10021c for extra. 18619c for No. 1 and 18610c for No. 2 extra. 18619c for No. 1 and 18610c for No. 2.

BACGING-Very little is doing in this commodity, and such so de commodity and such so de commodities to the commodities of the commod bagging at 20c.

BAGS-Only a limited demand is repried for the various descriptions of grain age and prices are steady at quotations that have ruled for several days. We quote:

Country Produce Market.

.16 018 Louisville Grocery Market. CANDLES—A liberal trade has been reported luffing the week, and the market closes steady, siles to-day include 257 boxes 11 and 12-02 star t 11@18c. We quote full-weight sur candles at 14c. 12c. 25 and 12c. 12c. 11c. 12c. 11d. 12c; tallow andles at 12d. 13c. 11c. ...18 @21 ly manufactioned. We quote:

No. 3. medium and large,
No. 3. do bf bbl.
No. 3. do bf bbl.
No. 5. do bf bbl.
No. 5. do bf bbl.
No. 5. do bf bbl.
No. 6. large,
No. 6. large FOREIGN FRUITS-The market is now well 50 250 250 \$3 50@4+10 50@8\$1 50 15@25e 40@90c BICE-Prices rule a shade firmer, and we quote at 9@9%c per lb.

crasive soap at 10c and Russian at 2520c per 10c. STARCH—Prices are steady and sales are made in round and job ling jobs at 5626c per pound, SUGARS—The stocks of Louisiana sugars are ample to meet the wants of the trade, and prices rule steady at 9 to 125c per pound for the various grades in round and jobbing jobs. There is a fair at 12 to 152 per 10 in round and jobbing jobs. There is a fair at 12 to 152 per 10 in round and jobbing jobs. Redned sugars are in ample supply, with a fair demand, and prices rule steady. We globe hard made in the prices rule steady. We globe hard 1515c at 15 to 152 per 25 per 15 per and green saited at was well as the with ample ocks, and sales are made at \$4.2504.50 per bbi; rits are stoady at \$5.2505.50 per bbi.

LIME—is steady, with a fair demand. We note at \$10,10 per bri.

selling as follows:

\$1 55@1 85

Japan, putteral feaf, fine to choice. 1 0004 25

Japan, putteral feaf, fine to choice. 1 77/21 40

Colong, fair to good. 77/21 40

Colong, scool to prime. 1 0043 30

Colong, prime to choice. 1 35/21 60 Louisville Grain and Flour Market. superfine. The price

bare been reported. Design are now in a position of the positi

oniolations to-ony for occurs of the MING, all ribbte sides iliac, and clear sides index was confined to a light order demand, toonly we note side of 10,000 lbs shoulders loose at 750. In 450 guotations for round loss to-day were, shoulders 150 et clear sides iliac, 100 et cear sides iliac, 100

| Bar. | Cooper | Size | Cooper | Size | Cooper | Size | S

Louisville Cotton Market.

& Co., of New York

STEEL-Cast, per lb, 20@25; Americen bitster 11@12; German, 72@15. HORRE AND MULE SHORE—We quote Bardin's horse stoes at \$5.50\omega 600 and mule shoes at \$5.50\omega 600. Fig Iron—Is steady and stocks are ample. We coal, per ton.

Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal

Hanging Rock mill.

Western stone-coal, No. 1.

Western stone-coal, No. 2.

Western stone-coal, mill.

St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2.

Louis stone-coal, mill.

Fennessee No. 2, foundry.

Fennessee No. 2, foundry.

Fennessee No. 2, foundry.

Fennessee No. 2, foundry.

Louisville Seed Market.

SEED POTATOES-Are in good demand and tim Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Louisville Drag Market,

The market has ruled quiet during the part week and only a limited frage has been transacted. Prices have undergone no quotable change, and stocks are reported ample to meet any probable demand. We quote:

Alcohol. \$100 & 200
Alcohol. \$100 & 510
Camborol b. \$00 & 85
Camborol b.

Lethous, per cook getablisacroes, per measure. Potatoes, per half peck.
Turatibe, per duart.
Carrots, per bunch.
Beels, per bunch.
Beels, per bunch.
Stutter, ac.—
Honer, per lb.
Cholee pellow roll, per the cholees, per lb.
Leggs, fresh, per dos

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail

Séc: and 300 bales Havann at Séc:384 (5 per ponuls.) The movements in tobace of February, Mesers. M. Radet & Son notice thus: The market for Kentucky has continued fairly active during last month, the fairs being fully 3,250 bands, of which two-thinds for consumption, one-bird new form, comprising about 550 hogsheads of the control of

OMESTIC TOBACCO TRADE OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES IN FEBRUARY. | REOURTY WARRINGS IN FAMOUR | Ren-Virg.4 | Mary-tucky, N. Car. Obio, land, Total-thes, Hods, Ho Stock on band Mar. 1, 1871... 9,485 411 19 33 9,898 Brooklyn inspection— Total Delivered since Stock March 1, 1871

Cattle. 496
Sneep. 1.194
Hogs. 858
2 ales . 163
Total 2,711 Sold Collision of the c

Lauisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

are decouping assess of shoulders Sec. and seven at it at 14c.

57. LOUIS, March 4.—Cotton, the market is duit and process and the second seven at bushels oats. 300 bushels erre. 1,000 bushels barlery, 300 beach last searon 314,000 beach. But searon 314,000 beach. But searon 314,000 beach. But searon 314,000 beach. But searon 314,000 beach last searon 314,000 beach last searon 314,000 beach last search and search search and searc

NEW CRIMENS OF THE STATE OF THE

graphish, where kept back by the troop, and places of cloth were kung over the graph of the presents. Conflicts are received to the extraction of the presents of the presents of the present of the presents Louisville Cotton Market.

The market has been irregular throughout the week, with sixadily declining quotations. Additions that the control of the control APPLES—There has been a fair business doing in apples during the past week, and receipts the past week, and receipts are also as a second of the second of t CEMENT-Is unchanged and in gooddemand. COAL-Stocks held here are ample timest the BEESWAX-Is in fair request and sales are made on arrival at 276.33c per lb.